

# People's Voice.

VOL. II.

WELLINGTON, SUMNER COUNTY, KANSAS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1892.

NO. 50.

## MORE FROM GEORGIA.

### Why the People of Georgia and Other Southern States are Rebelling Against the Democratic Party.

WAXCROSS, GA., July 15, 1892.

Here are my reasons for believing that the south will go almost, if not quite solidly for the People's party.

Those who have kept well posted in the reform movement will remember that in 1889 when the Alliance first put forth their demands to the world, they discussed the subject of how best to get them enacted into law and in consideration of the fact that the south was solidly Democratic and the west almost as solidly Republican, the plan agreed upon was to work through the old parties. This plan was agreed upon in consultation with the Knights of Labor and other labor organizations, who were in conference with the farmers in St. Louis in 1889. During the winter we went before the Republican congress with our demands and humbly petitioned them to consider them and if they were not all right, to give us something better. We told them that we were in distress and must have relief; that we were not experienced in legislation, but these plans for our relief were the best we could do. We did not claim they were infallible and expressed a willingness to consider any plan of relief they might offer, but how did they treat us? They said we were only discontented because we had a short crop and did not have sense enough to know what was the matter with us. They would not even listen to what we had to say, but virtually told us to go back home, work harder and keep out of politics. Politics was their particular fort and we had no business to meddle with them; that we were nothing but ignorant hayseeds anyway and did not have sense enough to do anything but drodger and could not understand the affairs of government. They did not, of course, say this in plain language, but what they did say amounted to the same thing and they did not pass a single law to change any of the unjust discriminations that had been made against us; instead of making our burdens lighter, they increased them more than they had ever been before. I challenge any Republican in the U. S. to show that these statements are not absolutely true. I challenge anyone to show that one single law was passed during the session of congress in 1889 that in whole or in part repealed any of the unjust class legislation that has been laid upon the people by the paid lobbies of the money kings.

Well, what was the result of the failure of the Republican party to heed the demands of the people? The People's party was organized in the west for the purpose of overthrowing the party that had shown itself to be so completely controlled by the money kings and almost every Democratic state in the country adopted the Alliance demands to a greater or lesser extent and especially did they pledge themselves to a decrease in taxation and for the remonetization of silver. Their candidates promised us that they would work against the continuation of the national bank system and for an increase of the circulating medium. Many of them pledged themselves even to work for the sub-treasury plan, among whom was Senator Vance, of North Carolina. With these promises in view the farmers flocked to the Democratic party in droves. Many who had never thought of voting the ticket before, voted it without a scratch and I was one of the number. The Republican majority was entirely wiped out and the Democrats given a majority of 148, being a change of nearly 200 congressmen. The Republicans control in the present house only twelve states, the People's party two and the Democrats thirty, but what have they done? Let the party speak for itself. Here is a leading editorial taken from the Atlanta Constitution of May 11, '92:

#### WHAT IS THE MATTER?

Democratic papers which keep a jealous and watchful eye on Democratic prospects, are just now endeavoring to discipline the majority in the house of representatives, which seems to be the victim of the wildest freaks imaginable. Nobody can explain what disposition has destroyed the judgment and discretion of the Dem-

ocratic house. Nobody seems to understand it. Yet it is not too much to say that if the majority had undertaken a contract to destroy Democratic prospects and restore Republicans to power in the shortest possible time, it could not enter on its work with more certainty or a greater degree of alacrity.

The refusal of the Democratic majority to pass a free coinage bill was in the nature of a disaster. It was an attack on that large section of the party which gives the organization its strength and power in the south. That was a mistake which may yet bring about unhappy results. But the Democrats in the house do not seem to be satisfied with that performance. They have an idea, apparently, that it has not attracted sufficient attention. They followed it up by leaving the house for many days without a quorum, bringing business to a standstill. If the business of congress could be carried on at a rate course the Democratic majority would be on hand every day in the year and Sunday too.

Little or nothing has been done in the way of tariff reform. A few speeches have been made on the subject, but there has been no earnest and vigorous effort to push the matter. Free coinage and tariff reform occupy precisely the same position in congress. Both have been practically put on the shelf.

But this is not the worst. Though the Democrats were elected on a platform of economy, the campaign teeming with arraignments of the billion-dollar congress, the present house has mapped out, in addition to the billion dollars swamped by Republicans, a half billion dollars in appropriations. This is about as healthy a program as the Democrats have ever been able to put forward. Instead of cutting down the enormous appropriations of the Republicans, the Democrats propose to add more, and this in the face of the fact that the treasury will soon have to deal with a deficiency.

No wonder the Republicans sit by and grin. "Give them more rope," says Reed. "Egg them on," says Julius Caesar Burrows. What do the Democrats mean? What is the matter with them? At this rate, not only Mr. Cleveland, but the party itself will be eliminated from the next campaign. What is to be thought of congressmen who deliberately sacrifice their party in this fashion?

The Constitution is right in every respect but one and that is what it says about the Republicans. It had not yet awakened to the fact that the Republican party and Democratic party are twin babies of the monopolies and that the people have found them both out.

The old party has evidently changed its mind since May, as the following from the Constitution of July 16 will show:

Hon. W. E. Candler, of Union county, one of the most astute politicians of northeast Georgia and one of the leading Democrats of the state, is in Atlanta, having come down from Gainesville, where he recently attended the congressional convention of the ninth district.

On being asked about the outlook in that district, Mr. Candler said: "You have asked me an important question and I will answer it just as I think the situation warrants." Mr. Tate is a very strong man and he will make as good a race as any Democrat we could have nominated. But if the people of Georgia think that we have no fight in our district against the third party, they are mistaken."

In another place of the same issue the paper says editorially:

After the defeat of the silver bill in the house the other day, a member rose and said: "If Wall Street has no further business with this house, I move we adjourn."

The Democrats of Georgia need to organize this year and carry on a sure enough campaign. The sooner it is begun the better.

As there is no Republican party of any consequence to fight, of course it is the People's party now they fear and not the Republicans. The Glasscock election gave them a pointer. It was a regular eye opener for them. The majority of the Democratic papers are now devoting almost their entire editorial space to abuse of the "third party," as they call it and if I had the space in this article I could give hundreds of extracts to prove what I say.

The farmers of the south have repudiated the Democratic party just as you of Kansas have repudiated the northern wing of the Wall street machine of oppression. The great common people, north and south, have awakened to the startling fact that the Demo-Republico party is one party and that Wall street money kings control it for the oppression of the people, and I do not believe that either of the old parties will control the country any longer. I have too much confidence in the patriotism of the people to believe that they will longer submit to surrender our beloved America into the hands of a lot of untitled lords, who have brought us down to a condition equal to the conditions of monarchistic Europe. When we consider the cool and deliberate methods of the popular uprising, why should we doubt success at the polls? Remember that in 1890, just

after the election that swept the Republicans out of power so far as it was possible to do so at that time, these same determined men met and resolved upon a plan. The plan adopted in '89 had been successful beyond all expectations so far as promises and platforms went. And there in Ocala, Florida, our principles were re-affirmed and our order decided to wait until February, 1892, and if the Democratic house treated us as the Republican house had done, then we would repudiate both old parties. That plan has been carried out to the very letter so far, and why should we doubt but that it will be carried out at the polls? Remember that fully ninety per cent of the Alliances of the south have re-endorsed their demands and the action taken at St. Louis last February. Since that convention was held, think of the number of times the south have pledged themselves to support no party that would not grant them relief. Why should the west doubt the south or the south the west?

In the face of all the evidence that has been accumulating for the past few years, can we not read the future prosperity of our country in shining letters? Can we not see that we are about to be one country, indivisible and inseparable, as we have never been before?

The most generous thing Kansas could have done was to nominate an ex-confederate soldier for congressman at large. The south is more than ever convinced that you are her friends and not her enemies; that you do not mean to keep fighting the war over every four years and the southern people are going to meet you halfway and you can depend upon it. It is possible that the money-crats may succeed in preventing a complete victory this year. Indeed we must not be surprised if they, in their death struggle, do prevent a sweeping victory until four years hence, but it will come then, if not this year and the south will be standing shoulder to shoulder with you in the fight from now on. I have not lost my attachment for Kansas and I am proud of her for the action she has taken in this movement; she has honored herself grandly and I want to see her do her duty this fall and I believe she will. It is a distinction that any state might well be proud of to lead in this fight, and I am glad that Kansas has that distinction. Georgia is going to be the Kansas of the south in the reform movement. Let every man in Kansas do his duty at the polls and there will be no more civil wars in our country, either with ballots or bullets.

Yours most truly,  
S. L. BISHOP.

#### On to the Strip.

Notice to all persons who desire to enforce their rights, as citizens of the United States, in the matter of the Cherokee Strip:

You are requested to meet at the park in Arkansas City, Kansas, August 8, 1892, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of perfecting an organization whereby we can successfully settle the Cherokee Strip, commensurate with good citizenship and such as will insure the success of this movement. To accomplish this end, we, the committee, recommend that meetings be held at various points around the Strip in time to elect one or more delegates to this meeting with authority to enter into any compact such as the wisdom of the meeting may suggest, for the purpose of adopting any and all means by which the settlement of the Strip may be assured.

This movement is made in the face of the fact that the administration has utterly failed to take action by which we are enabled to obtain our rights as against cattle barons who are disposed to use any and all means, however illegal they may be, to reap the benefits of said lands.

We know of no law whereby a Texas steer has greater rights to said lands than the soldiers and citizens of the United States who defended their country in time of war and who maintain it in time of peace.

MADISON SPURGEON, Com.  
N. A. BLEAKLEY, Sec.  
W. M. CLINE.

A Keeley institute for the cure of the liquor, opium and tobacco habits has been opened at 215 South Main street, Wichita. The institute is in charge of Dr. W. A. Noble, formerly of Caldwell, and is the only place in Southern Kansas where the genuine treatment by Dr. Keeley's celebrated double chloride of gold process can be obtained. This institute is a branch of Dwight, Ill., and all remedies are sent direct from Dr. Keeley's laboratory. Beware of all imitations, which are fraudulent.

## SUMNER COUNTY ALLIANCE.

### New Officers Elected.—The Relation of the Alliance to Partisan Politics Again Defined.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Sumner County Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union was held in Liberty hall last Friday. By some misunderstanding the minutes escaped us. The proceedings were mostly matters of business. The county business agent, G. A. Camp, made his report which was very satisfactory. Mr. Camp was reappointed county business agent. New officers elected and installed for the ensuing year were: President, G. A. Camp; vice-president, Henry Shapcott; secretary, Oscar DeTurk; treasurer, H. F. Harbaugh; steward, W. E. Hale; lecturer, W. S. Pile; assistant lecturer, Andrew Yeakle; chaplain, Thomas White; doorkeeper, W. H. Ramey; assistant doorkeeper, Mark Ward; judiciary committee, A. C. Lambe, J. P. Wimer, A. DeTurk, W. E. Hale.

J. K. Moore and Carey Tibbory were elected as delegates to the State Alliance in October.

The following resolution offered by A. G. Forney was passed:

Whereas, A. C. Lambe has served two terms as president of the Sumner County Alliance and has proven himself efficient, able, fair and patient, presiding officer, therefore, I move that a vote of thanks be extended to Brothers Lambe and Tibbory, county secretary, and all the outgoing officers of the County Alliance.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has become common for the public press, speakers and others to refer to the Alliance as a political party and to use the phrase, "Alliance party," etc., therefore be it again

Resolved, By the Sumner County Alliance that the Alliance is in no sense a political organization. That partisan politics are not allowed discussed in our meetings, and that the work and mission of the Alliance, is separate and distinct from any and all political parties, and that any paper or speaker referring to any political party as the "Alliance party" is guilty of a discourtesy and either wilfully or ignorantly misrepresents the Alliance. That in substantiation of the above we again call the attention of the public to our declaration of purposes published herewith:

#### DECLARATION OF PURPOSES.

WHEREAS, The general condition of our country imperatively demands unity of action on the part of the laboring classes, reformation in economy, and the dissemination of principles best calculated to encourage and foster agricultural and mechanical pursuits, encouraging the toiling masses—leading them in the road to prosperity, and providing a just and fair remuneration for labor, a just exchange for our commodities and the best means of securing to the laboring classes the greatest amount of good; We hold to the principle that all monopolies are dangerous to the best interests of our country, tending to enslave a free people and subvert and finally overthrow the great principles purchased by the fathers of American liberty; we therefore adopt the following as our declaration of principles:

1. To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government, in a strictly nonpartisan spirit; and to bring about a more perfect union of said classes.
2. To demand equal rights to all and special favors to none.
3. To endorse the motto: "In things essential, unity; in all things, charity."
4. To develop a better state mentally, morally, socially and financially.
5. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and goodwill among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves.
6. To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthful rivalry and selfish ambition.
7. The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans; and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding, to assuage the sufferings of a brother or sister, to bury the dead, care for the widows and educate the orphans; to exercise charity toward offenders; to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others; and to protect the principles of the Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union until death.
8. Its laws are reason and equity; its cardinal doctrine inspires purity of thought and life; its intention is, "Peace on earth, and goodwill to man."

Resolved, That by the death of Bro. L. L. Polk, national president of the national F. A. & I. U., the order has met with an almost irreparable loss; and that the order in Sumner county do sympathize with his bereaved family and recommend them to the care of our Heavenly Father in whom he trusted.

Resolved, That we believe all labor, whether on the farm, in the shop, mill or factory, or on a great line of transportation, is on an equality with common interests and that all labor should make common cause for the advancement of their interest.

Resolved, That we sympathize with and offer aid to the workmen of Homestead, Pennsylvania now contending for their rights against organized capital and we commend their good sense in refraining from violence and the destruction of property, but we denounce the insane attempt of an irresponsible individual in no way connected with those contending for their rights, upon the life of H. C. Frick, and that we are opposed to violence and bloodshed by whomsoever committed.

Resolved, That we believe that all the differences between capital and labor should be settled by arbitration. Labor creates capital and we believe that capital should of right and ought to be subordinate to labor.

Resolved, That we, as free American citizens, denounce the Pinkerton secret army of so-called detectives as being contrary to the principles upon which our government and social institutions were founded.

#### Alliance Picnics.

The first Alliance picnic of the season at Milan last Monday was a grand success. The hospitable people surrounding that thriving town know how to manage these affairs and they always make them a success. To the evident gratification of the people, Judge Doster was re-elected by Col. W. A. Harris, the People's candidate for congressman at large, who having spoken at Harper on Saturday, had a day off and wisely concluded to devote it to Sumner county. He spoke for over an hour, giving a scholarly presentation of the railroad question, much of his knowledge having been gained by actual experience as a Union Pacific railroad contractor. He made a most favorable impression on the people. He was followed by Judge Doster, who gave the audience an eloquent idea of the revolution through which we have passed and are passing, and portrayed the necessity of our adjusting our governmental machinery to correspond. After he had finished the county candidates were introduced and made their little bows. The Milan Cornet band, an excellent uniformed organization, the "Hayseed Glee Club" and a drum corps made the musical part of the program lively. Hon. P. V. C. Pool acted as master of ceremonies. The woods were full of people, four or five stands did a thriving business, and all went merry as a marriage bell.

#### AT OXFORD.

The people gathered in Morrill's grove south of Oxford on Tuesday and were entertained in the forenoon by a very pleasant address by Dr. H. B. Walling. In the afternoon Judge Doster made one of the most telling speeches that a Sumner county audience has ever had the pleasure of listening to. He showed how the Republican senate had rejected the Australian ballot law, the anti-Pinkerton law, the anti-black-listing law, the law compelling corporations to pay their employees weekly, all sent to them by the People's house, and now in the year 1892, come up and incorporate demands for these measures in their platform. He read a set of resolutions passed by the McPherson county Alliance in January, 1890, demanding the abolition of national banks, free coinage of silver, government ownership of railroads, telegraph, etc., and strange to say, proved that they were drafted by one "Farmer" Smith, the Republican candidate for governor. Visionary fellow! He explains the change of front to have been caused by the power that controls national affairs—Wall street. The audience was so well pleased with the address that they unanimously passed the following resolution offered by Hon. A. G. Forney:

Resolved, That we, the people of Oxford and vicinity, assembled in this beautiful grove, hereby take pleasure in presenting to the able jurist, Judge Doster, for his instructive and eloquent address, our sincere thanks and hope we may again in the near future, have the pleasure of receiving another intellectual treat, as we have today.

#### AT CALDWELL.

The crowd at Caldwell was small due largely to inefficient advertising and extremely busy farming season. Judge Doster spoke in the opera house to 100 or more close listeners. He departed on the evening train for Emporia to attend the fourth district ratification meeting at which Ignatius Donnelly among others was billed to speak.

#### From Oxford.

One of Secretary Noble's pets made a visit here from the Cherokee Strip a few days since. Fences would not hold him. He attacked men and women. When he was finally shot, this long horn bull was a hard looking specimen. Does Noble's man, Friday, (Guthrie) still draw pay for his pasturage from the cattlemen? Treas-

urer Starr, of the Cherokee nation says there are 300,000 head of cattle, 50,000 head of horses and 25,000 head of sheep on the Strip and when he told the cattle barons they had no revenue from this pasturage, they told him they could not pay him and claimed the administration at Washington had authorized the use of the land for grazing in return for cash paid to them.

Jerry Simpson's resolution to open the Strip at once at \$1.45 per acre, the amount agreed upon by government commissioners to Cherokee Indians, is right. Jerry has stirred up a hornet's nest by this resolution and the one to investigate who was getting the money for the pasturage of these cattle.

Noble, Harrison's secretary of the interior, says he has received no money and that it is impossible for the government to keep cattle barons with their cattle out of the Strip, but he can always find force enough to keep out the poor man who goes upon this land, seeking a home for himself and family.

Somebody has been corrupted by the cattlemen's money and the distributors of public patronage and practitioners at Washington from Kansas have become their attorneys. The only men who can give protection to cattle men on the Strip are members of Harrison's cabinet. Andrew Snyder, one of the prominent members of the cattle association, says he has paid \$50,000 individually to keep cattle on the Strip and if congress will appoint the committee called for by Jerry Simpson, he will tell all about it and that his testimony will startle the nation. Jerry cannot be too persistent in urging congressional committee to investigate this outrage. JUSTICE.

#### Words of Advice.

The boy who spends his evenings at home reading newspapers, the local news of his town, county and the general news of the day, or in reading some useful book, will certainly make a better man, everything else being equal, than the boy who spends his evenings on the street and loafing at the places where the town gossip is dished out in the most vulgar and profane manner. By staying at home the tastes are cultivated so as to lead them by choice to engage their evenings in a profitable way, and few criminals and drunkards would be the result.

If you wish to send a letter away in a hurry, say an exchange, be sure to write "in haste" on the envelope. The postmaster and clerks will then fall over each other in their haste to get it into the first mail; then the postal clerk will yell at the engineer: "Pull her wide open, here is a letter that is in a rush." And the train will just fly it. It is expensive for the railroads as accidents are liable to happen and the officials will not thank us for giving it away, but that is the way to get your letter through real quick.

#### A New Company.

At an adjourned semi-annual meeting of the Sumner County Alliance Exchange and Co-operative Co., last Saturday, a new stock company was organized. This new company will absorb the old one and with a few changes the business of the exchange will be conducted as heretofore. The capital stock of the new company will be \$10,000 and the amount of stock issued to one man will be limited to \$200. The old company has sixty days to close up its business. The names of the officers of the new company are as follows: J. P. Wimer president; W. T. Reed, secretary; A. C. Lambe, treasurer; and the directors are W. A. Johnson, C. C. Roberts, and H. F. Harbaugh. The auditors are Jap Sommerville and Henry Shapcott. Solicitors for stock were also appointed. The name of the company will be the Sumner county Co-operative Company and it will work under a new charter.

The store is one of the solid business institutions of Sumner county now.

#### A List From Oregon.

The following letter is only one among many letters we are receiving of the same kind from points in different states, which shows how our subscription list is increasing outside of this state:

SCHO. LINN CO., ORE., July 23, '92.  
EDITOR PEOPLE'S VOICE: The Voice sent here to John Miller should go to Condon, Gilliam county. I showed the last Voice to some of our folks here and see how they take it. Please send it as follows: H. C. Chrisman, Jno. Montgomery, Orlon Jones, S. B. Lukkenbach, D. Myers, J. H. Perry, all of Seio; A. J. Shelton, Jordan postoffice and O. M. Malone, Stayton postoffice.

Respectfully,  
H. H. KING.